

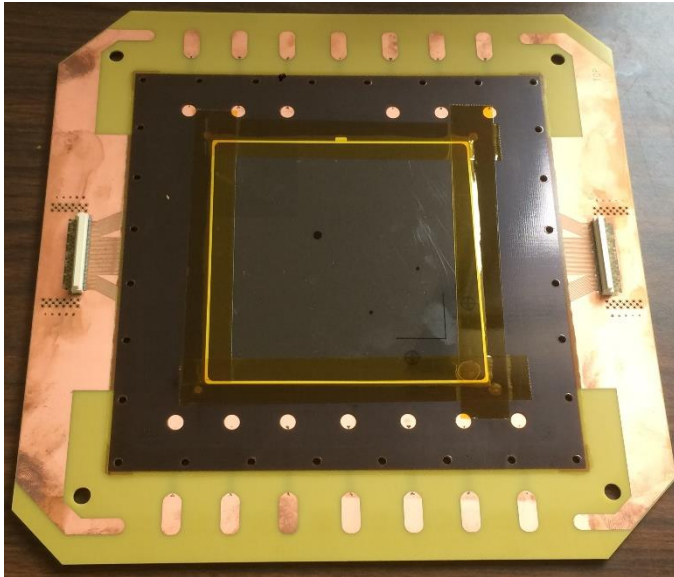
Fermilab Beam Test 2021: Preliminary results

Kondo Gnanvo

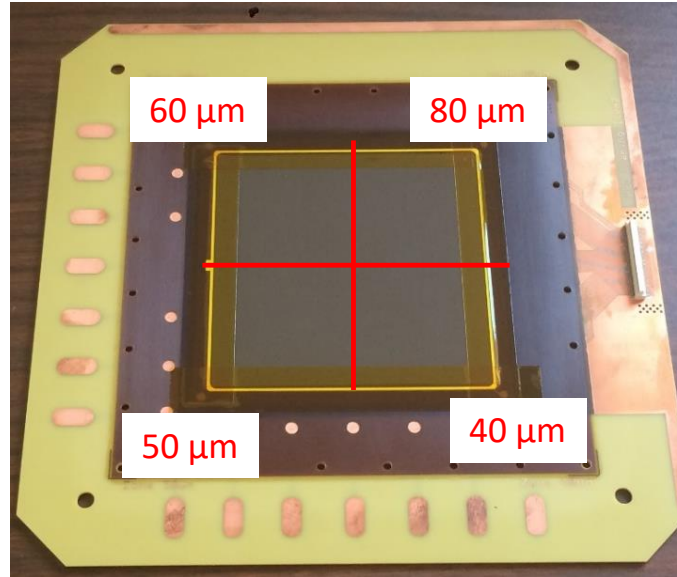
EIC Weekly Meeting, July 26, 2021

GEM Protos with 5-layers Capacitive Sharing Pad Readout

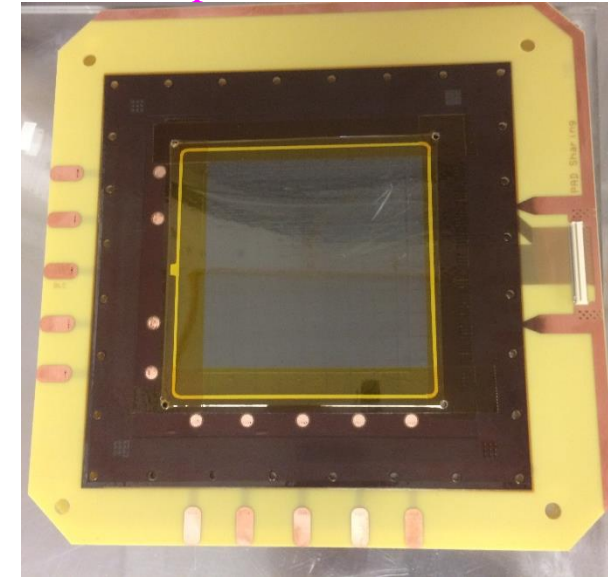
top pad: $0.4 \text{ mm} \times 0.4 \text{ mm}$
r/o pad: $6.4 \text{ mm} \times 6.4 \text{ mm}$



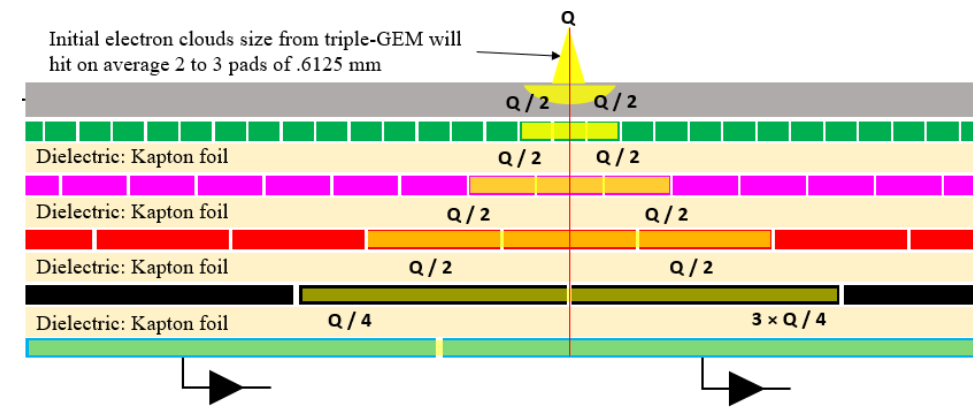
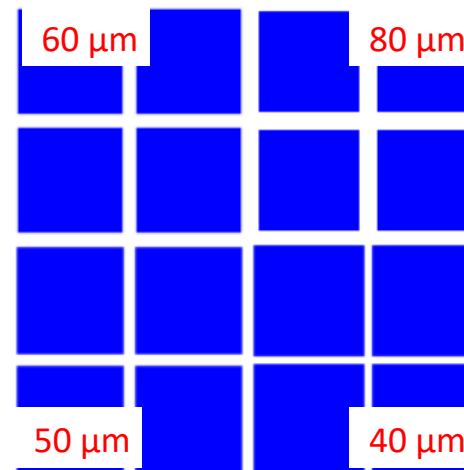
top pad: $0.5625 \text{ mm} \times 0.5625 \text{ mm}$
r/o pad: $9 \text{ mm} \times 9 \text{ mm}$



top pad: $0.625 \text{ mm} \times 0.625 \text{ mm}$
r/o pad: $10 \text{ mm} \times 10 \text{ mm}$

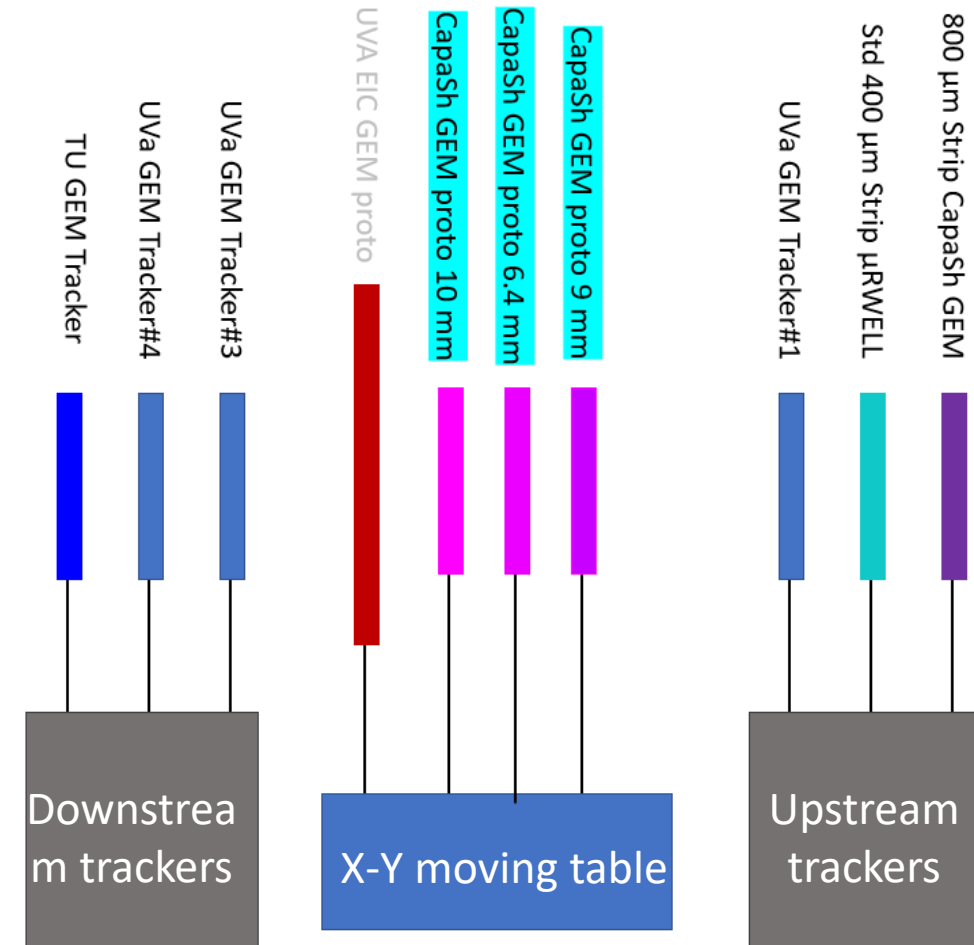
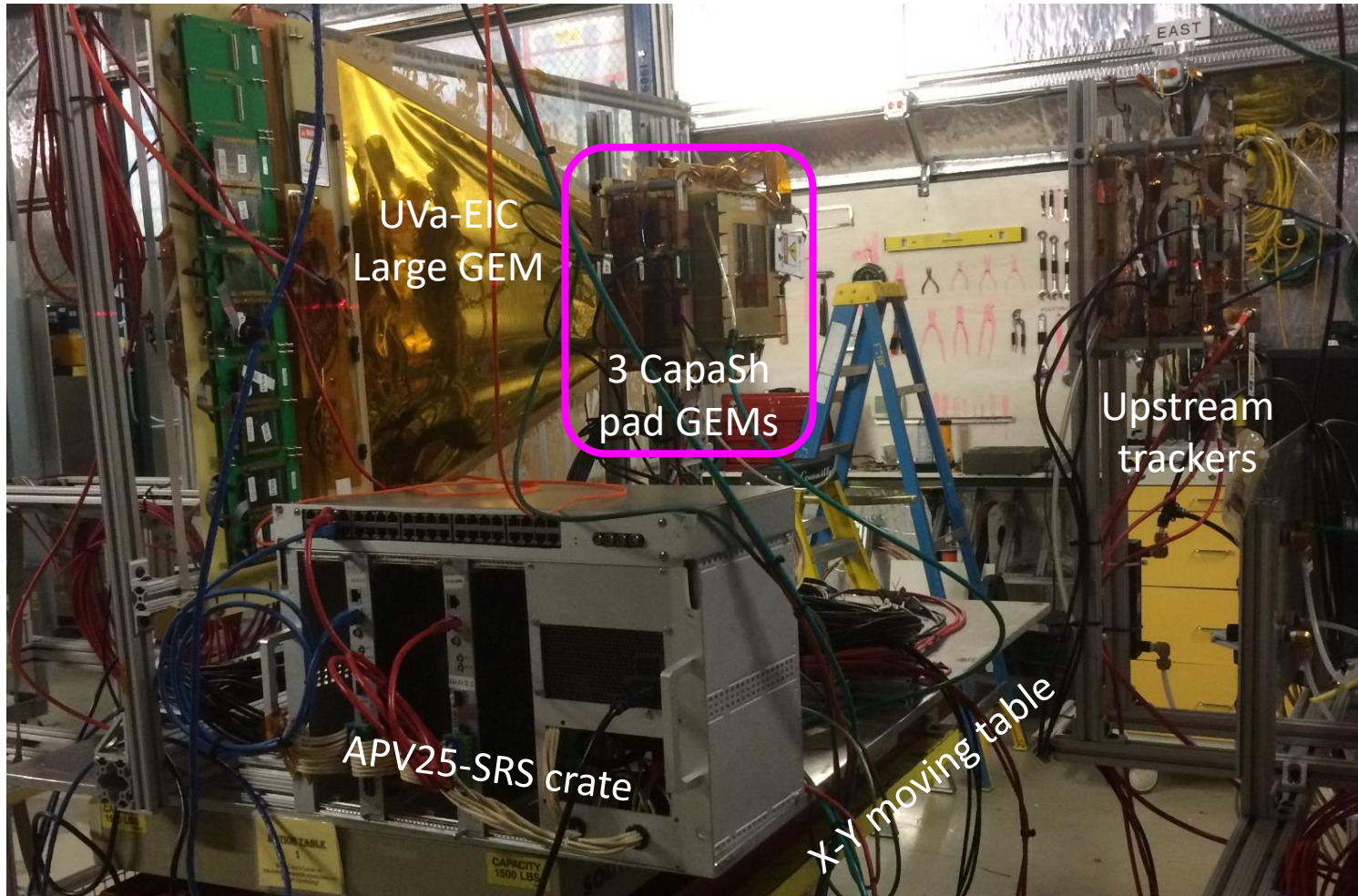


- All 3 r/o board: 5-pad layer capacitive-sharing scheme but different pitch for top and readout pad
 - Study of pad size on the resolution performance
- 9mm x 9mm r/o: area divided in 4 quadrants
 - For each quadrants: different inter pad gap
 - Same gap for 5 the pad layers in each quadrant, i.e variation between quadrants
 - Study impact of inter pad gap on resolution
- Position scan with 120 GeV proton to study resolution



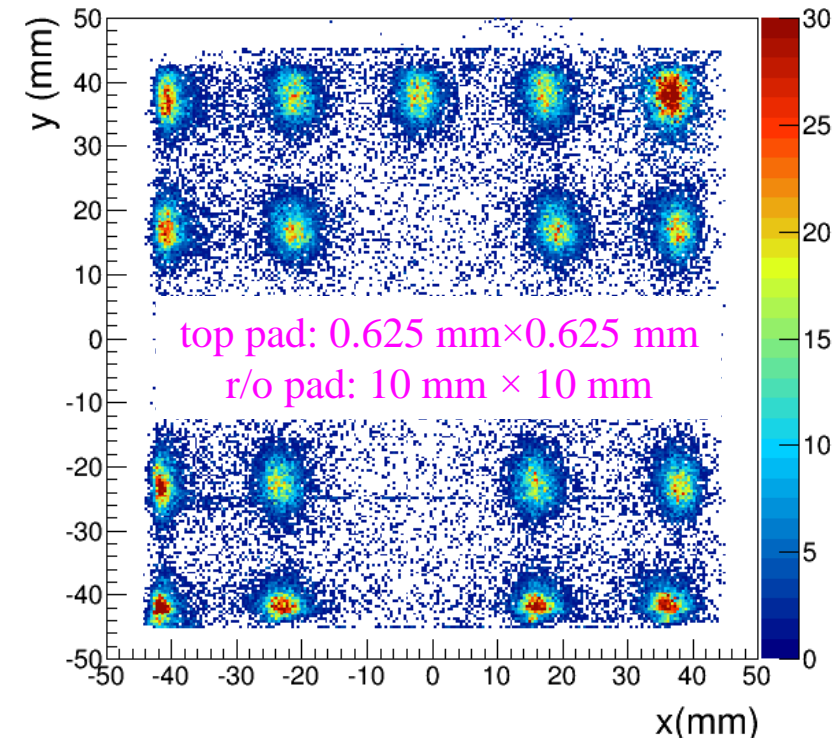
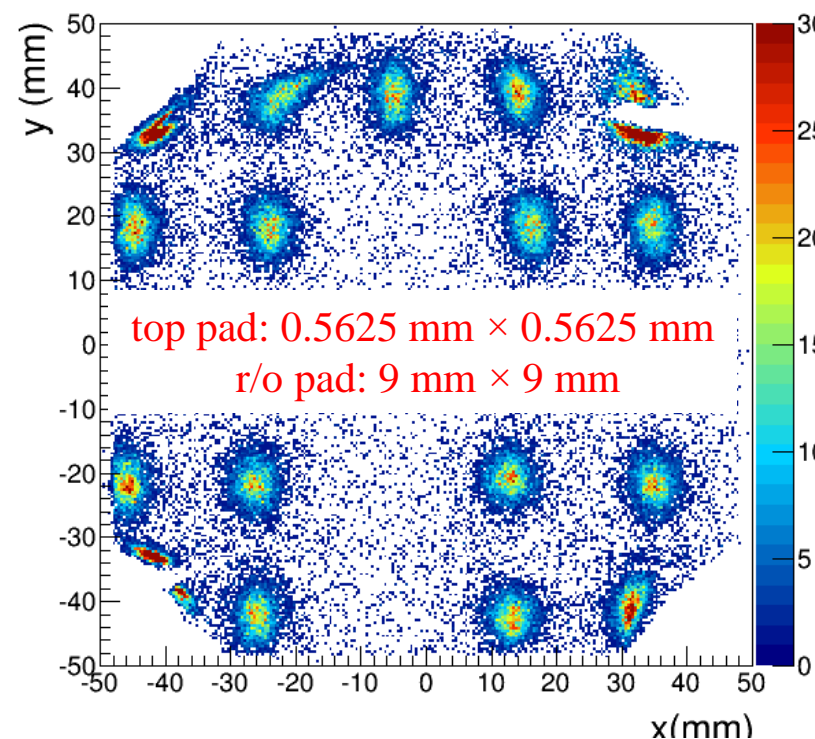
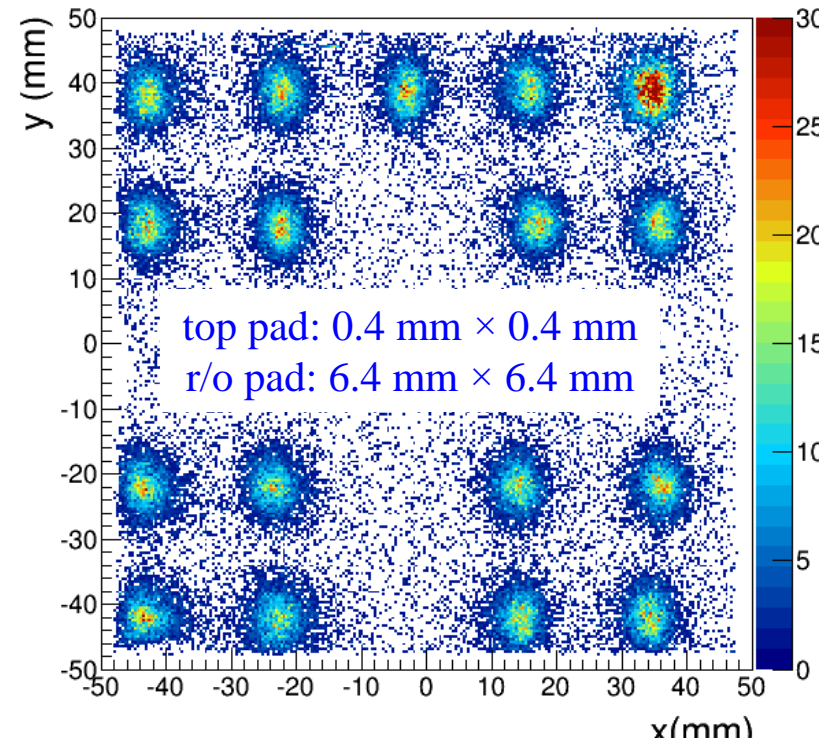
Setup 1 @ FTBF MT62.b: GEMs with Capacitive Sharing Pad Readout

- 6 trackers including 4 COMPASS 10×10 triple GEMs and one UVa μ RWELL with 400 μ m pitch X-Y R/O & one 800 μ m X-Y capaSh GEM
- Large U-V strip EIC GEM prototype was not used (not powered ...)
- Position scan and HV scan run for the 3 CapaSh pad readout GEMs with 120 GeV proton beams



Hit map from 12 GeV proton : Pad RO GEMs with Capacitive Sharing

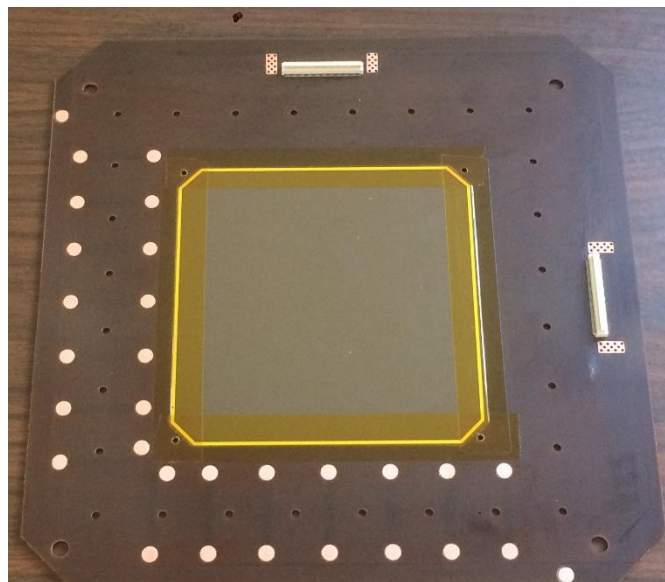
- Preliminary hit map plots all 3 CapaSh pad readout GEMs from one position scan with a subset (~20%) of events of the run analyzed
- “Corner” effect on 9 mm capaSh pad readout prototype is because:
 - 12×12 pads \Rightarrow 144 channels \Rightarrow 4 pads in each corners un-connected to fit all channels in one single 128-ch Panasonic connector
- “Edge” distortion on 10 mm capaSh pad readout prototype is because of Pad layer design at the edge of the readout of the first prototype
 - Edges effect not observed (or strongly reduced) for the 6.4 mm proto because both of smaller pad size but also
 - design has been modified on the subsequent prototypes



GEM protos with Capacitive & Resistive Sharing X-Y Strip Readout

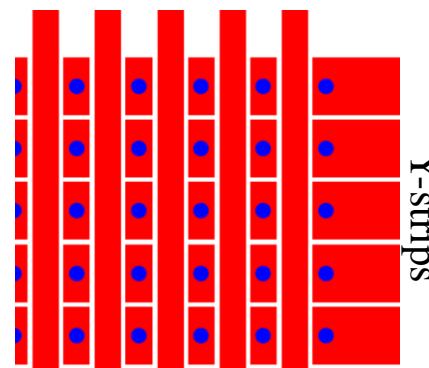
- Two GEM prototypes with **800 μm X-Y strip readout** tested at FNAL beam test
- Resistive sharing proto:
 - Charge spread through resistive layer DLC on top of the X-Y strip readout layer.
- Capacitive sharing proto:
 - Two pads layers (400 μm and 800 μm pad size) layers on top of the X-Y strip readout layer to help spread the charges
 - Also DLC layer on top of the 400 μm pad layer to help evacuate the GEM amplification charges to the ground
 - The DLC layer also of course participate to charge spreading, **but is not needed not even wanted other than to dissipate the charges to the ground**
- X-Y strip design identical for 2 prototypes
 - X-strip & Y-pad-like strip
 - One to one unbiased comparison of performances

Capa-Sharing GEM proto

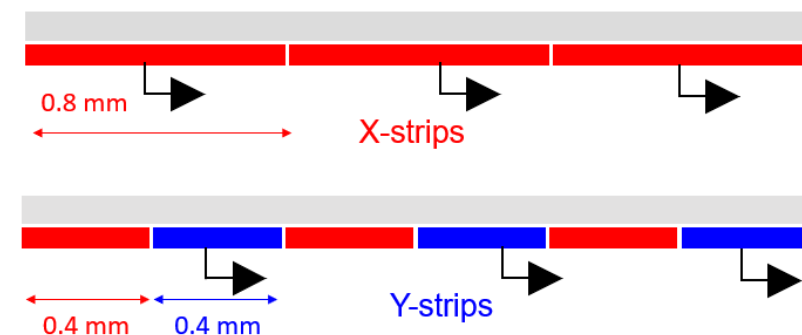
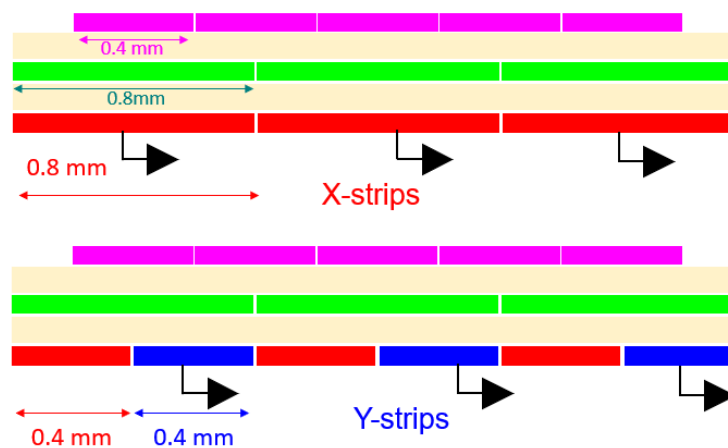
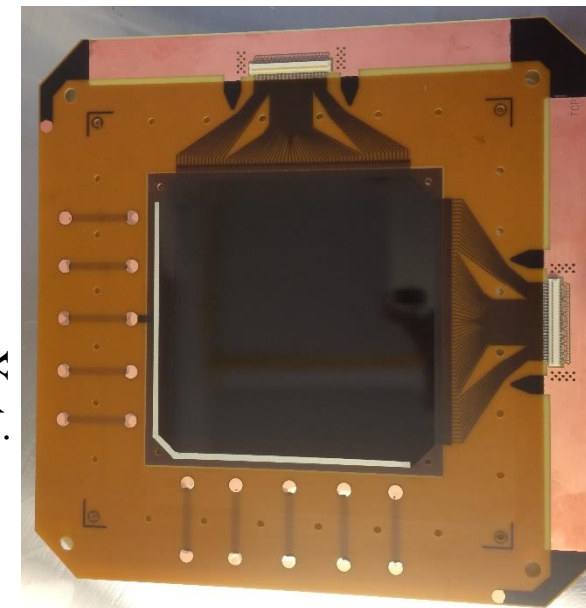


Gerber view of the X-Y strip readout design

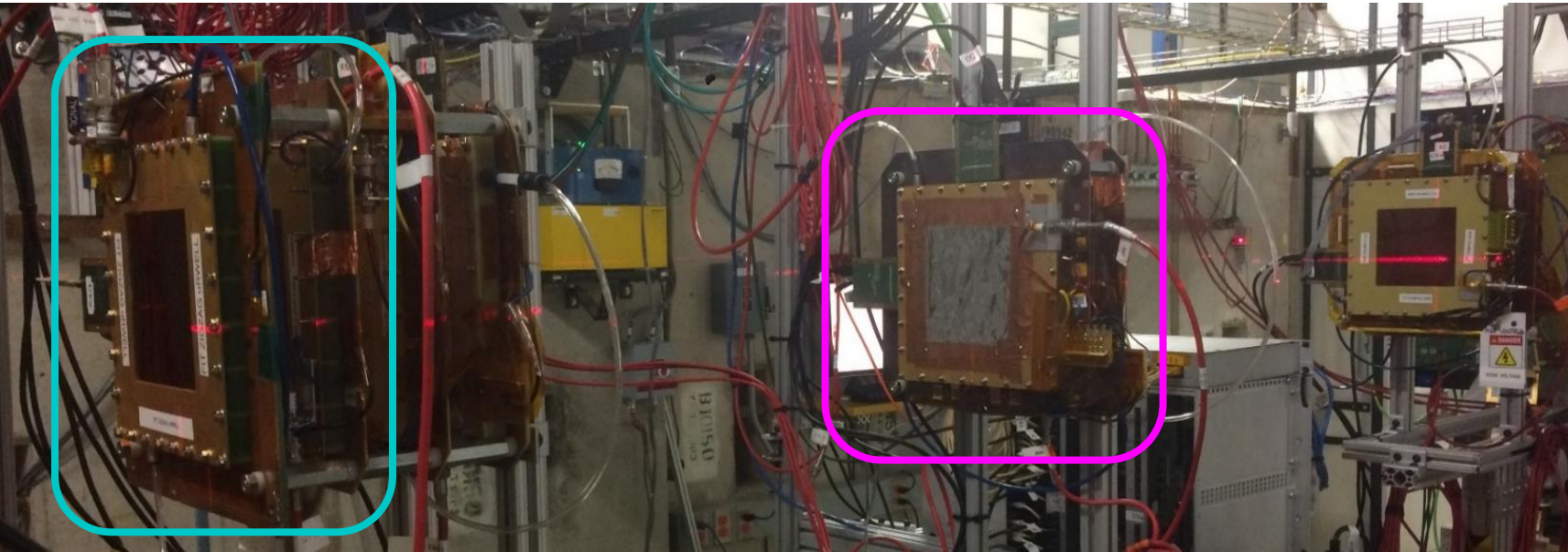
X-strips



Res-sharing GEM proto



Setup 2 @ FTBF MT62.b: GEMs with Capacitive & Resistive X-Y strip R/O

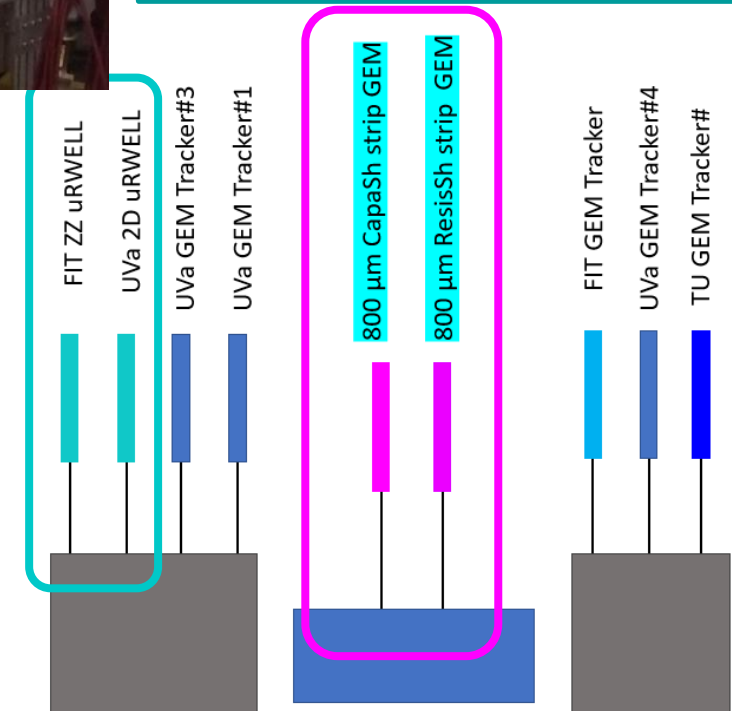


Setup of 2 μ RWELL protos

- UVa proto with standard X-Y strip readout (400 μ m)
- Florida Tech proto with 1D radial zigzag readout structure (R&D for EIC)
- μ RWELL HV scan and drift HV scan

Capacitive & resistive sharing X-Y strips GEM protos setup

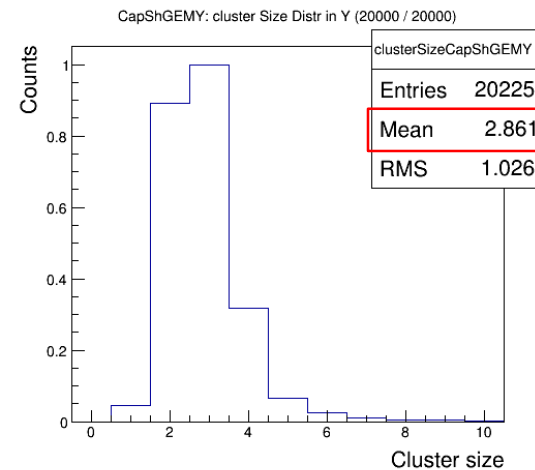
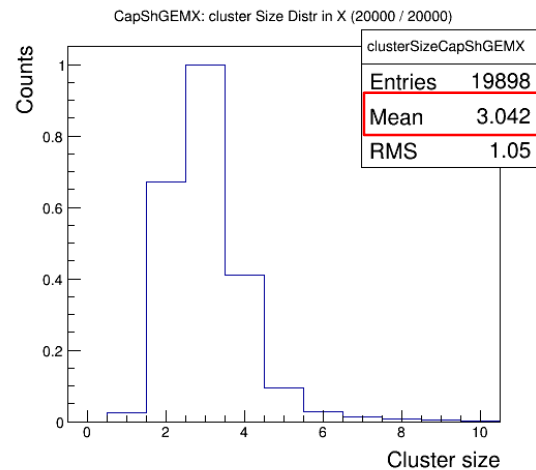
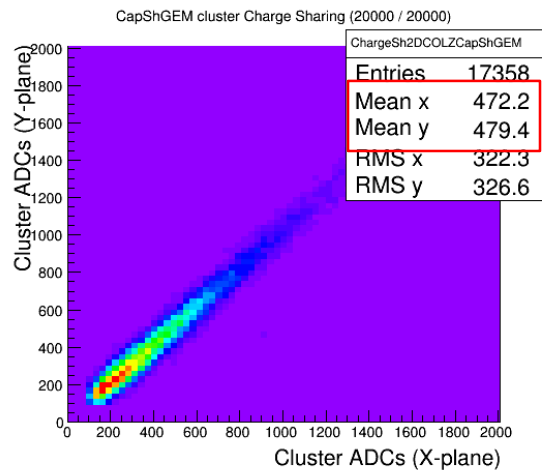
- 120 GeV proton beams @ 50k particles per 4s spill
- μ RWELL prototype was not operational for the beam test period
 - Only GEM technologies with capacitive sharing strip readout
- DAQ trigger rate limited to 400Hz (just a fraction of the beam spill)
- HV scan & position scan runs
- GEM trackers upstream and downstream for spatial resolution analysis



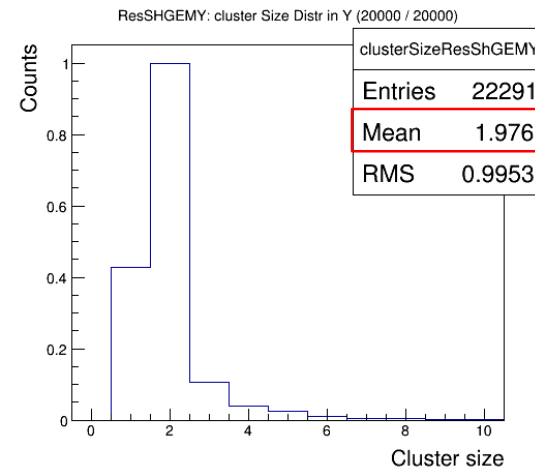
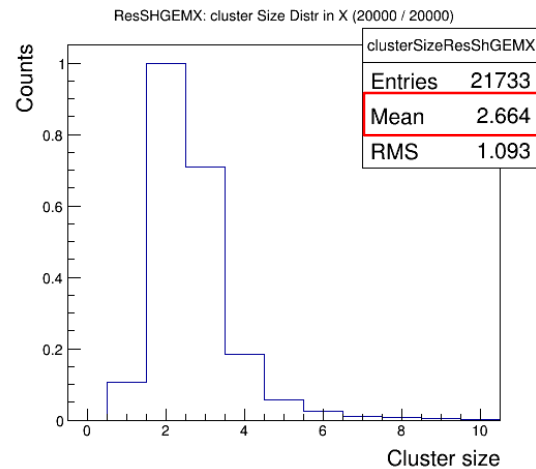
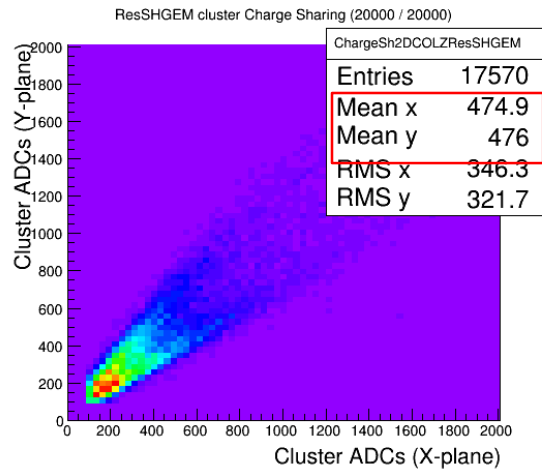
Performances of Capa and Resistive sharing GEMs with 12 GeV proton

- Very good X-Y charge sharing correlation and cluster size (> 3 strips in both X and Y) for capacitive sharing GEM prototype
- Correlation plot for X-Y charge sharing not very good \Rightarrow two slopes might indicate a non uniform performances across the active area
- Cluster size is also unequal between X and Y strips

Capacitive sharing GEM



Resistive sharing GEM

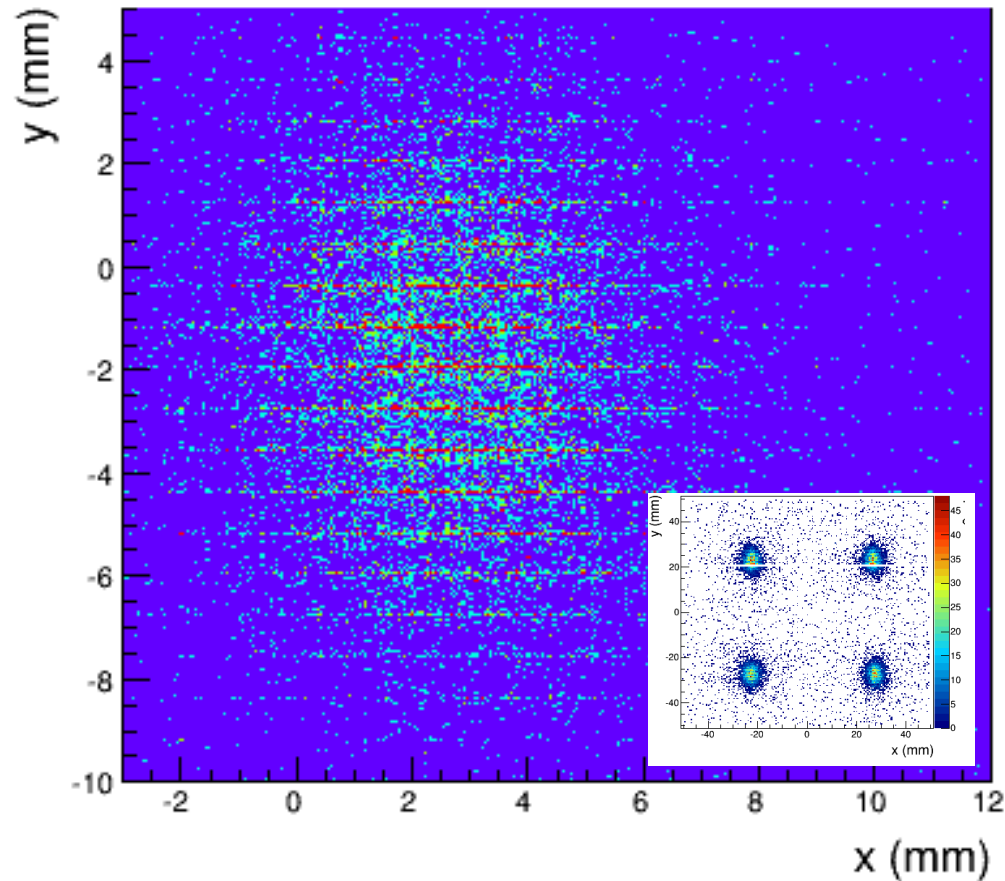


- These are very preliminary results \Rightarrow Needs more detailed analysis to untangle all the effects
- Comparison between two runs where Gain is similar in the Capacitive sharing and the resistive sharing protos

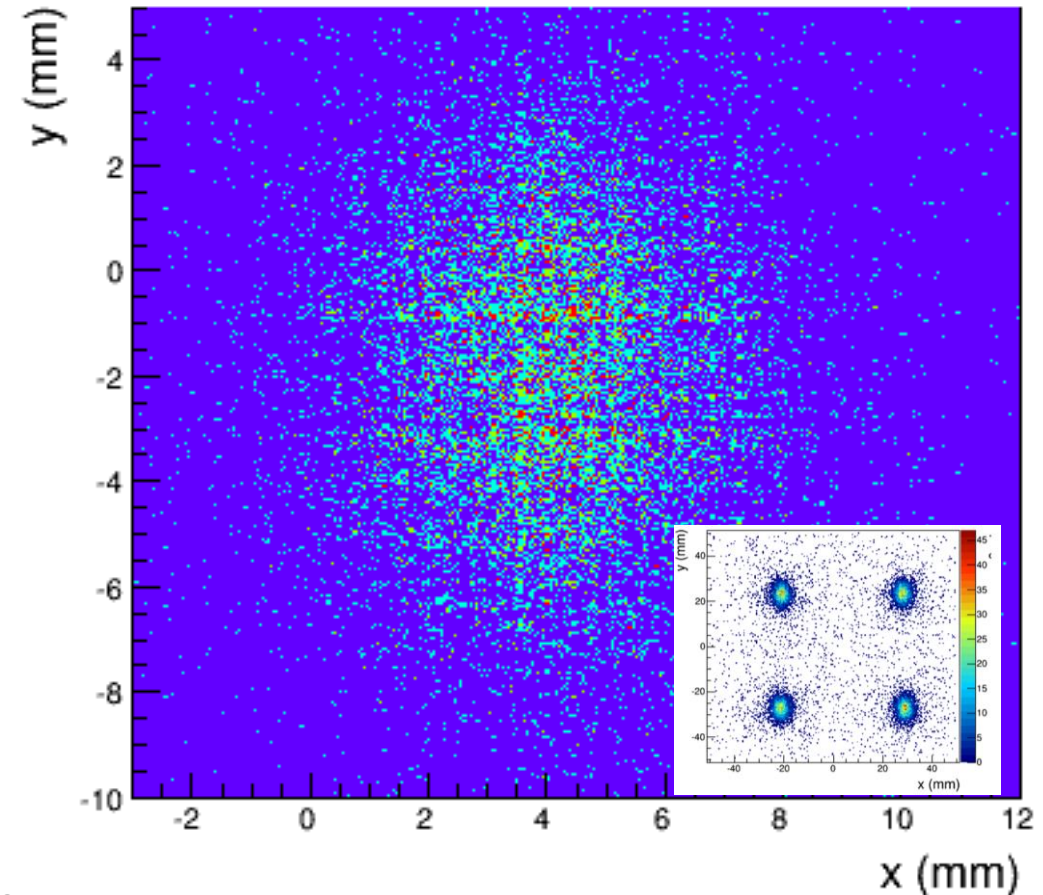
Performances of Capa and Resistive sharing GEMs with 12 GeV proton

- A zoom on the hit map of the reconstructed beam spot shows large distortion on the reconstructed hit position for the resistive sharing prototype more specially in the y-direction where the cluster size was small
- These distortions are far less prevalent for the capacitive-sharing prototype =>

Resistive sharing GEM



Capacitive sharing GEM



Large & low mass GEM prototype with U-V strip readout

Main goals / challenges of the current R&D:

⇒ **Low Mass Detector:** All foils in the active area

- Drift Cathode & U-V strips readout foil are all foils
- No PCB or honeycomb in active area (300 μm spacer grids)
- Entrance and exit gas window \Rightarrow uniform gap b/w layers
- **0.45% r.l.**

⇒ **Double sided zebra connection scheme:**

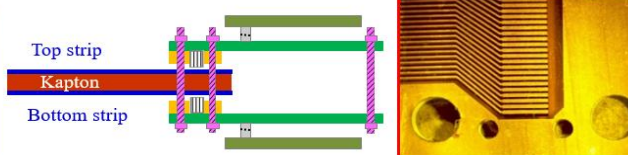
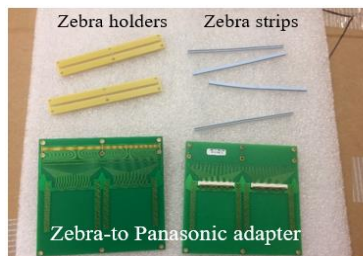
- Double the density of electronic channels in the outer radius
- **No FE cards on the back or the side of the detector**
- No vias necessary on the readout strip foil
 - thin Cu layer (5 μm) for both U and V strips

U-V strip readout with double side zebra connection



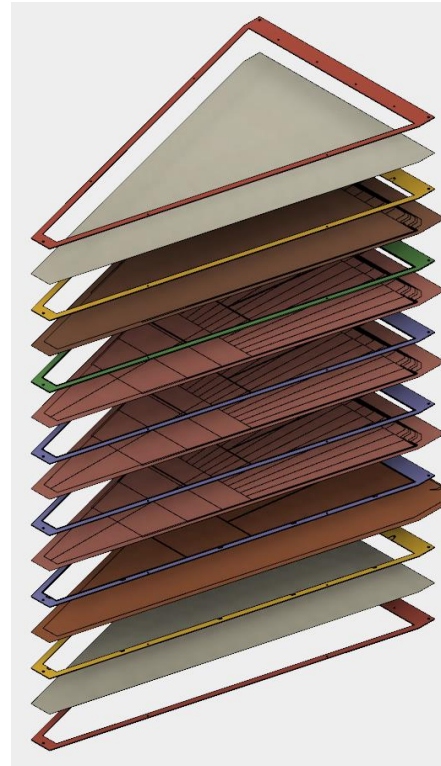
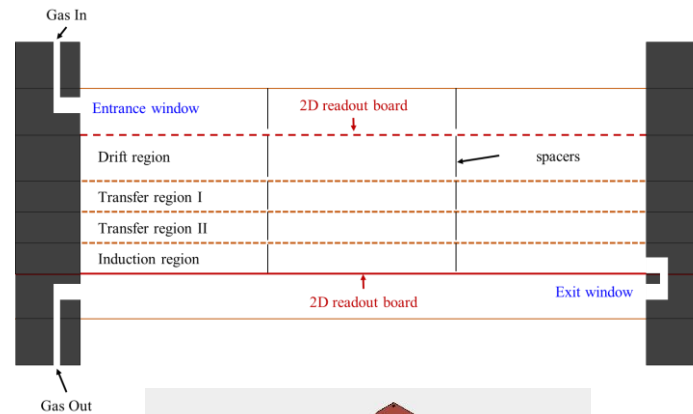
Components of zebra connection

Principle of double side zebra connection

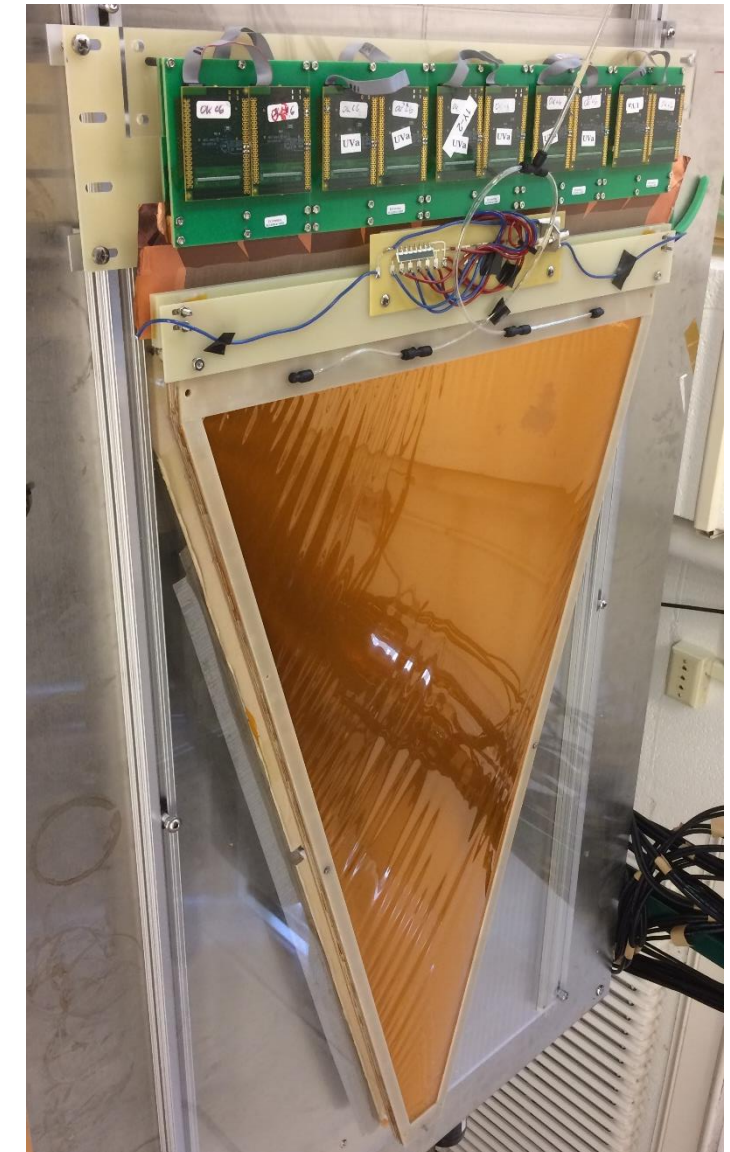


- 2D U-V strips readout a la COMPASS, very good spatial resolution
- No metallized vias to pick up bottom strips signal \Rightarrow Thin Cu layer
- All FE electronics read out all on the outer radius of the chamber

Cross section of **Low Mass** EIC-FT GEM

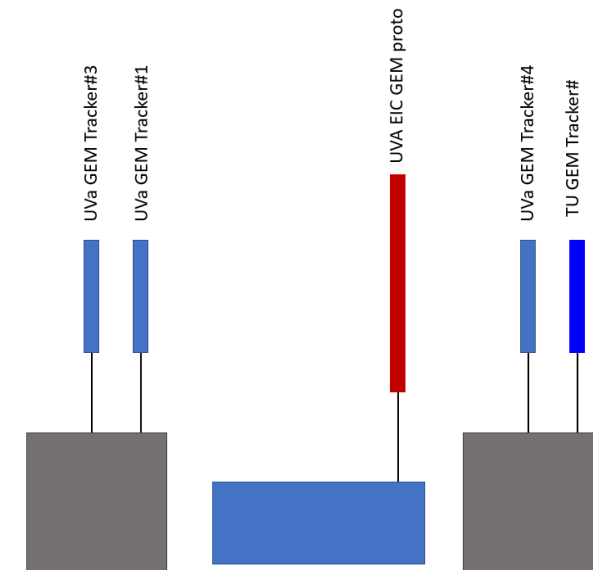
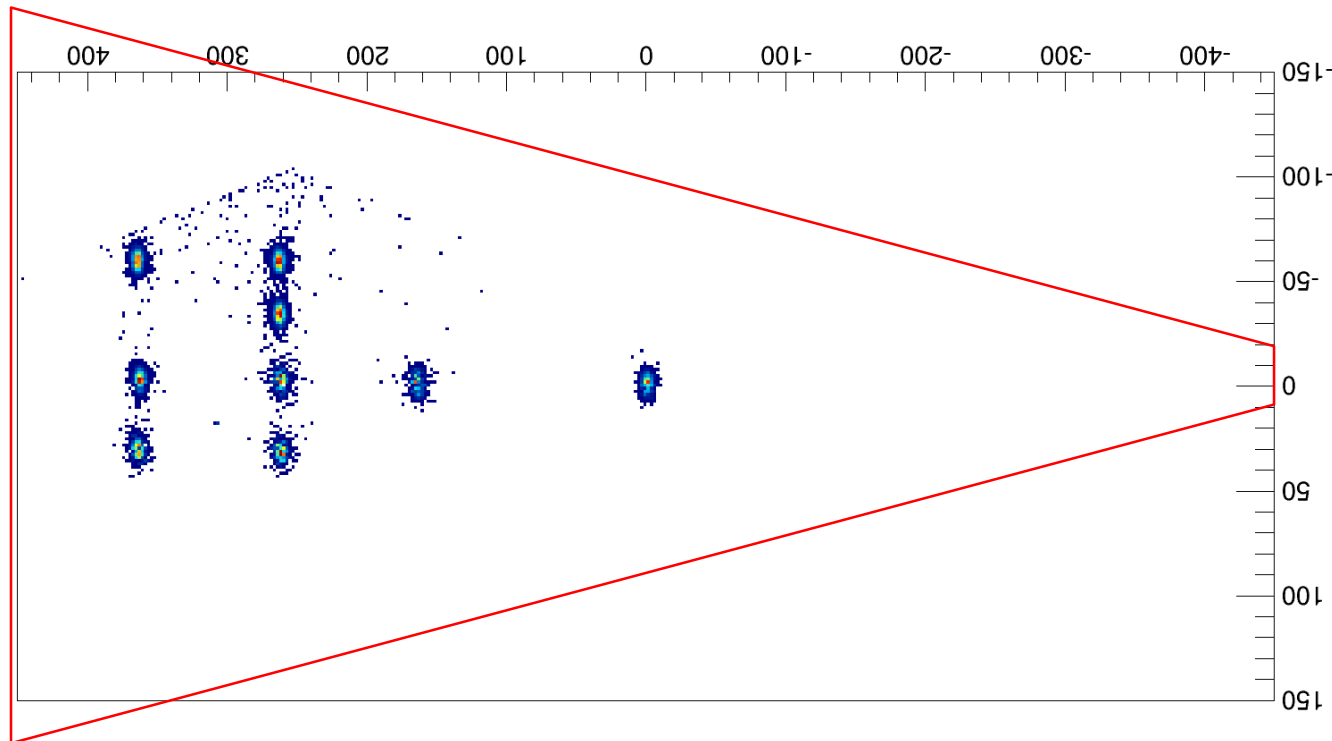


EIC-FT-GEM Prototype



Setup 3 @ FTBF MT62.b: Large EIC GEM Protos with U-V Strip R/O

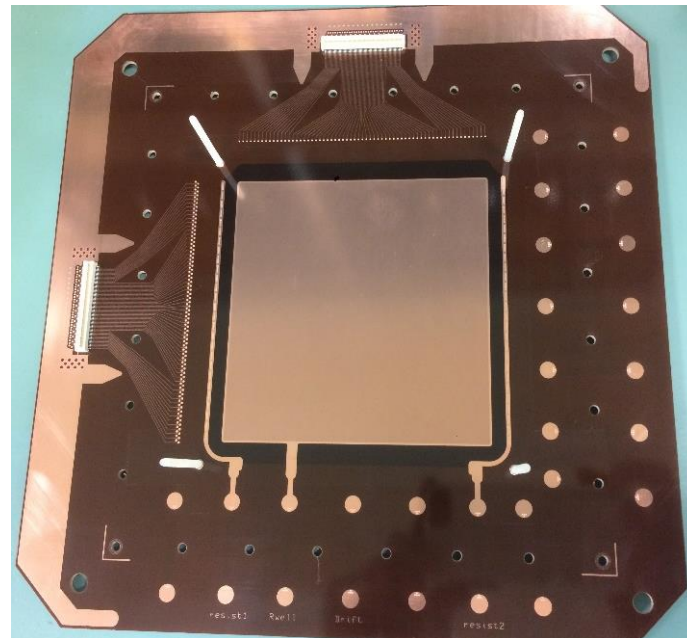
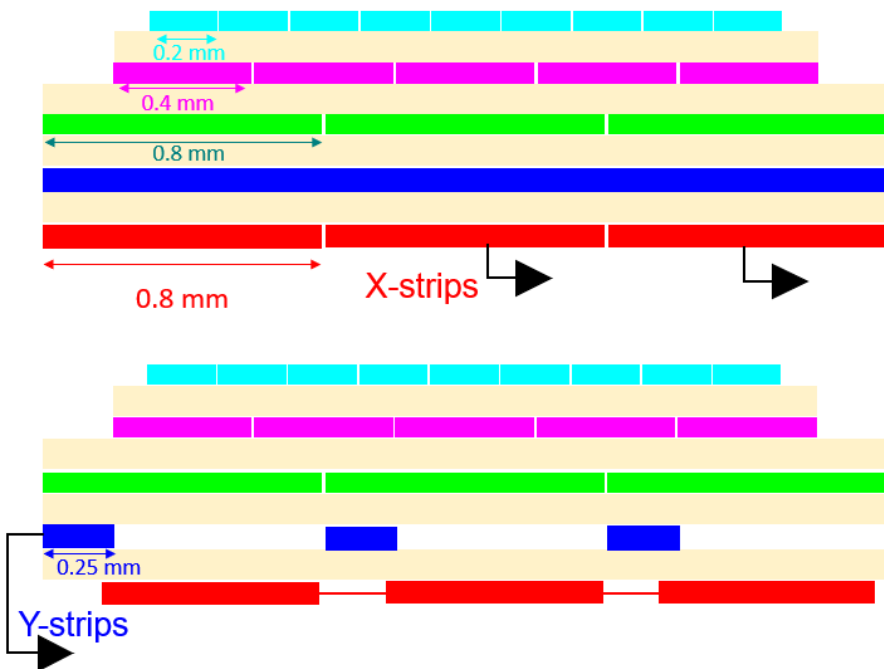
- Good performance overall of the prototype
- Issues with entrance window foil collapsing was solved
- Had same zebra strip for the APV25 signal collection from the detector
 - Improvement to achieve good connection between the zebra strips and the detector strips still needed
 - Impact of on the reconstructed hits could be seen for some runs



What was not @ Fermilab: μ RWELL with capa-sharing X-Y strips R/O

- Same **800 μ m pitch X-Y strip readout** as the **GEM protos** tested at FNAL beam test
- DLC + 3 pads layers (**200 μ m**, 400 μ m and 800 μ m pad size) layers on top of the X-Y strip readout layer to help spread the charges
- Additional **200 μ m pad layers** w.r.t to GEM proto to compensate the smaller cluster size of the induced charges from μ RWELL amplification
- X-Y strip design slightly different from the GEM prototype:
 - Move away from pad-like Y-strip to avoid the vias connection
 - Detail of the readout structure on next slide

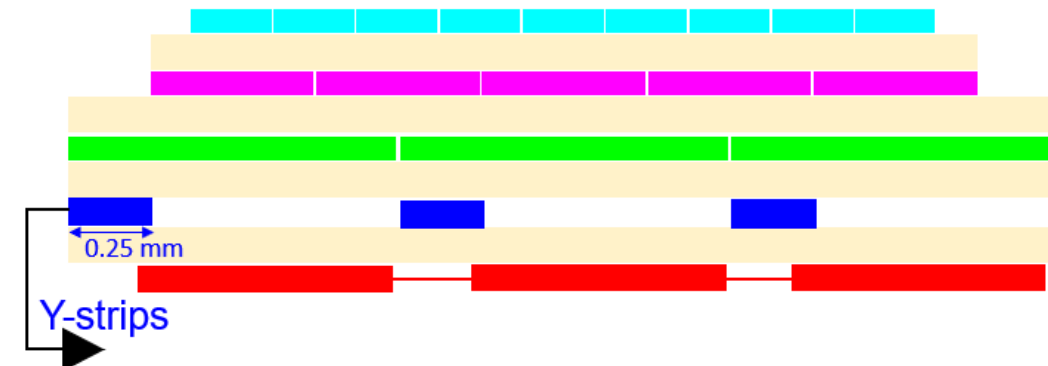
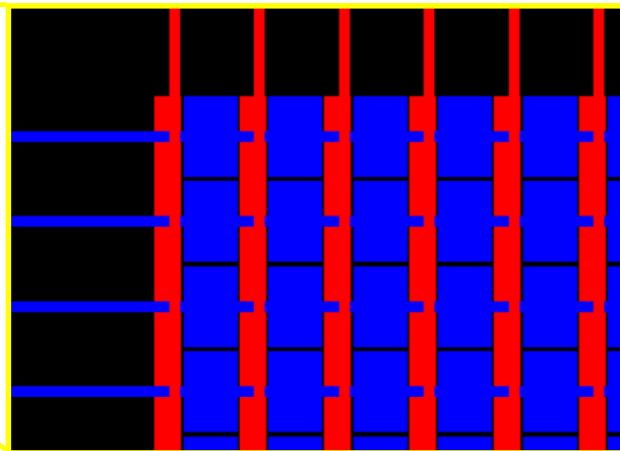
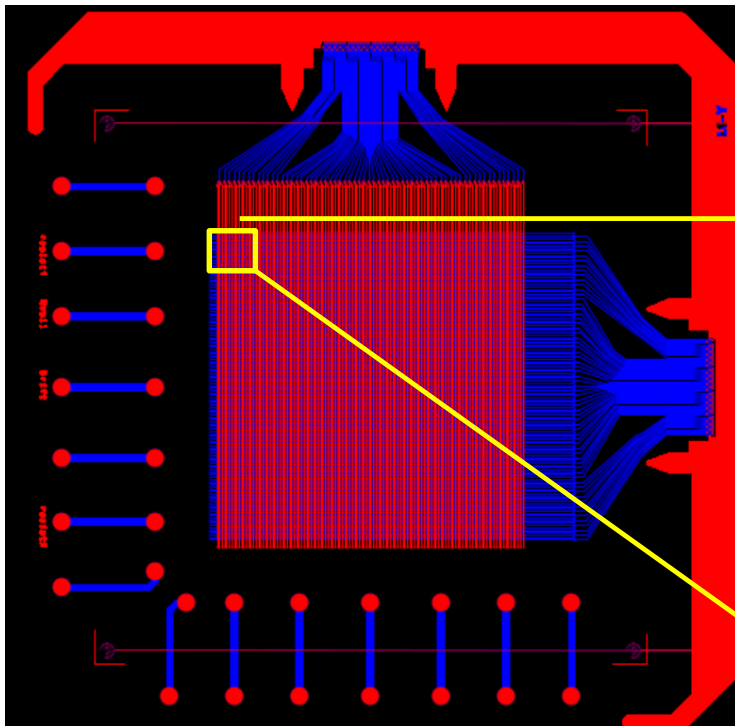
CapaSh μ RWELL with X-Y strips



- The parts of prototype was first delivered late directly to Fermilab and assembled in clean room at FNAL but did not work
- Was shipped back to CERN for cleaning and send back to me two weeks ago
- Expect to be tested in beam test at JLab in September 2021

What was not @ Fermilab: μ RWELL with capa-sharing X-Y strips R/O

- X and Y strips on different layers separated by 50 μ m Kapton layer
- but unlike “COMPASS” design, Kapton material is not etched out between top and bottom strips
- Signal on top and bottom strip collected through capacitive sharing from the same green pad layer
- But dielectric between green pad layer and bottom strip layer is 100 μ m (2 Kapton layers) and 50 μ m (1 Kapton layer) for top strip layer
 - Therefore, width of top strip (red) 250 μ m smaller than width bottom strip (blue) layer 500 μ m to compensate for dielectric thickness
 - The optimal ration will be studied on the next prototype to be procured from CERN
- Strips design optimized to minimize cross talk between ton and bottom strips



Backup

COMPASS GEM Trackers (UVa, Florida Tech, Temple U)

